WASHINGTON.

Details of the Plan of Salvation for Durell.

THE PRESIDENT AND LOUISIANA

Probable Revelations of Frauds in the Indian Bureau.

The Bankrupt Bill Through the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1874. Judicial Districts Likely To Be Favorably Reported-Details of the Plot to Save Durell and the Kellogg Mon-stresity-Alarm of the Foreign Bond-

The House Committee on Judiciary, it is understood, nave agreed to report at the earliest practisoment, the bill of Representative Morey, of Louisiana, for the establishment of two United States District Courts in the State of Louisiana, in heu of Judge Durell's present court. This bill geographically divides the State at the Mississippi River and provides that the First District Court be held in New Orleans, and the Second District Court at Monroe and Shreveport. It also abolishes Judge Durell's court and his vulnerable officials, and is looked upon by many as a compromise to prevent any further proceedings in the Durell im-peachment, although it is rumored that Messrs. Wilson and Eldridge, the sub-committee charged by The Judiciary Committee, with the investigation of Durell's affairs, have unanimously agreed upon a report in favor of appropriate articles of impeachment, which will be presented to the House Judiciary Committee on Monday next. Hence, as chairman, General Butler is anxious to push the Morey bill to a successful conclusion in the House before action is had on the Durell impeachment articles. Messrs. Norton, Barrett and Billings are much pleased at the turn which the Durell case as taken, and express great hope for the success of the Morey bill, and Norton believes that he can secure his retention in his present position as assignee in bankruptcy by the Judge who will be future incumbent of the Or-leans district, although it is generally conceded among the Louisiana Congressmen here that his record is so outrageously bad that no new official would dare to take the responsibility of his retention in office, as a number of "fleeced" ankrupts who, unfortunately, passed through Norton's hands, have been furnishing reliable data to prominent authorities here, which will be used, if necessary, at the proper time, to make his continuance in office impossible.

The purpose of the visit of McEnery, Marr, Janin and company to New York is to find out the number of Louisiana State bonds of questionable character which secret agents of Governor Kellogg are negotiating in New York, to be used and ed by the Kellogg ring, under the new funding bill. The process to be carried out will be this:—Governor Kellogg, under the bill, appoints or his ring, and they pass upon the validity of all bonds, and those accepted by them will be funded at sixty cents on the dollar, including accrued interest, which has not been paid for three years. The new constitutional funded bonds are made constitutional from the fact that, if the people dopt the new constitutional amendment, this takes these bonds outside of all future interference by legislation, and makes this debt part of the ornic law of the State, and all other obligations are made invalid, and will be virtually repudiated, as all bonds not accepted by the Funding Commissioners are cancelled and destroyed on the spot like so much mutilated federal currency, under the provisions of the law. If the bondholders do see fit to accept the provisions of this funding act, after the Governor, by proclamation, notifies them to appear before said on, the same will be barred in 100 days after such proclamation from any benefits thereof Against these infamous provisions of the law the preign bondholders are protesting and appealing, It is understood, to the federal authorities here for protection through their diplomatic representatives, who are taking measures to present the same to the State Department. Hence the Kellogg perfidy may yet draw the United States government into unhappy and embarrassing complications. Judge Campbell and Governor Warmoth have been employed by the foreign bondholders to act with their diplomatic representatives in caring for their interests with the general government. Warmoth telegraphed here last night that he had arrived safely in New Orleans, where he represents the popular feeling as being universally in favor of a new election, and that the Kellogg funded bond ring are secretly boasting that out of that measure they will make independent fortunes and have money to spare for use in Congress to mainsain the present status of the Kellogg State government.

It is conceded that if the Carpenter New Elec tion bill is referred to the Morton Committee of Privileges and Elections a majority of the commitsee will report favorably upon it. The following named Senators will vote in favor of it, namely :-Messrs. Logan, Alcorn, Sumner, Carpenter and

Sauisbury. It is also rumored that the President has again changed base on the Louisiana question. remarked to a Senator vesterday that he would not leel chagrined if a new election should be ordered in Louisiana, but for personal reasons he ds his hands tied, and he is prevented from taking further action in the premises. The annoyances and rascalities of these Louisianians, he added, are beyond all endurance, and he hoped the day was not far distant when his administra tion could throw them all off into a common potter's field of his past errors, which experien would enable him to keep clear of in the future. He deprecates the foreign complications likely to arise from the condition of financial legislation brought about by the Kellogg Legislature in their Funding bill, which virtually repudiates the claim of toreign bondholders and enriches a few desperate political adventurers. The HERALD's special despatches on Louisiana affairs have caused quite s commotion among Louisianians here. Various rominent gentlemen are suspected of being leaky, and even the fitteenth amendment brothers are accused of talking too much.

The Senate at Length Digest the Bankmipt Bill-Republican Shyness at the Proposed District of Columbia Investigation.

The consideration of the Bankrupt bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Senator Edmunds proceeded to explain its provisions and to argue upon the amendments offered, assisted by Senator Thurman. The bill continued to receive the close attention and advocacy which its highly important nature called for. Great care and con summate legal skill were displayed throughout its provisions as it came from the hands of the committee, who had given it already every attention. Each clause was carefully weighed and discussed by the Senate, Messrs. Edmunds, Thurman, Wright, Logan, Crozier, Allen, and Pratt joining in the debate. Logan and Oglesby tried to tack on amendments which were lost, and the Senate proceeded mithfully and nnremittingly to the disposition of each section, and finally completed the adoption of the bill as reported from the committee, which may fairly be said to be the best bankruptcy provision we have ever had. Senator Carpenter briefly announced that he had been in favor of a repeal of the bankruptiaw, but he had changed his mind since he had been home, and would now vote for the bill as it came from the committee, with such amendments as might be favorably considered by the Senate. munds, though nettled occasionally by the vex ations, meaningless and unpractical amendments offered, smiled away the interruptions with legal equanimity, aided by his trusty and able confrere.

Thurman. These two did not materially differ on any of the interpretations of law or commercial necessity until the question of dispensing with the present assignees in bankruptcy came up.
Thurman was in favor and Edmunds against it.
When the party view of it came up, as between democrats and republicans holding the above offices, Thurman referred to the efforts of the late Chief Justice to secure a democratic nomination for the Presidency and how he had made the ap-pointment of assignees in bankruptcy. To this Edmunds replied with a jeu d'esprit, suggesting that the democrats were usually successful in get-ting a good share of the offices, as they had no doubt done in these positions, and hinting slyly at Thurman's democratic nomination for the Presi-dency, said that as hase had done others might also do in trying to get this nomination, if they thought they were going to be successful; and with mutual smiles they work leave of this branch of the subject and further discussion ceased for the

day. Senator Sherman, referring to the committee appointed for investigation into District of Columbia affairs, urged that as it was a delicate matter and Senators Fredinghuysen, Conkling and Morrill of Maine having successively asked to be excused when appointed, he thought the matter should be when appointed, he thought the matter should be left with the House committee, which, being com-posed of five, was large enough to examine into all the evidence and facts to be presented, and thus the Senate might be relieved of the consideration of the subject. No action was had on this suggestion, which was made at the moment of the Senate going into executive session, at the close of which an adjournment until Monday was had. Most of the Senators seem to fight shy of being appointed on this District Committee of Investigation, because mainly the members will he exposed to personal attacks and misrepresentations should they take any part on the committee looking to a vindication of the Board. The proceedings of the committee promise to be signalized by much bitterness and crimination. Governor Shepard was at the Senate to-day anxious to have the committee appointed, but remarked that it seemed impossible to get those appointed who would serve. He says that he will give the petitioners ample opportunity to get satisfaction, and hinted that he would let them have enough of it before they got through.

The Nation's Slow Recompense to a Heroic Argonaut of '49-A True Romance before the House of Representatives. The House spent the day in Committee of the

Whole on the private calendar. Few bills were passed worthy of special notice save one which called forth a very animated debate. The story is simply this. In 1849, when so many adventurous spirits took up the cry of "Westward, Ho!" a party of seventy, comprising men, women and children, followed the star of our empire and faced the dangers of the overland route. When near the end of their journey, and the golden shores of the Pacific seemed almost beneath the tread of their weary feet, they were overtaken by one of those terrible snow storms which two winters ago blocked the way of the iron horse on the Union Pacific, and they were compelled to bivouse in the wilderness. Intrenched in snow drifts, which formed a rampart around them, more terrible and secure than the grante bank of fortress or bastile, days and nights were spent in this position until their supplies were all consumed, and not even a horse remained to appease the cry of hunger. Starvation stared them in the face, and death in its most frightful form seemed inevitof themselves, and this was finally resolved upon Accordingly the largest and stoutest of the men was selected as the first victim, and he was selzed and bound to a tree and time given him to prepare for death. In the meantime the people of California, hearing of the misfortune which befel the expedition, endeavored to save them. The Military Governor sent a company of United States troop to their relief, but they failed to find them, and, save the Captair and Lieutenant, all perished in the attempt, and the Captain subsequently died from the hardships he had endured. Then the Governor called for volunteers and promised a reward to those who should be successful. Thirty-six volunteered, but ere the journey was well undertaken, all but one declined to go. This was a Mr. Pietri, a citiren of Illinois, who was successfully end jed in mining. Taking two Spanish half-breeds, with cattle and provisions, he set out on his almost hopeless expedition, and after enduring terrible hardships, aven and his own indomitable pluck crowned his efforts with success, and he reached the camp in time to save the life of the intended victim and those of the entire party, whom he piloted in safety to their destination. Mr. Pietri spent some \$17,000-all he had-on the expedition, and now in his old days he asked his country, through Con-. This would, perhaps, have been hardly thought proper, had not some of the members very forcibly debated the bill in the cloak room, where it was remarked that it was astonishing that a democrat, Mr. Potter, of New York, and a republican, Mr. Willard, of Vermont, should oppose the measure, when the proprietor of the New York HERALD had spent out of his own purse tens of thousands of dollars in seeking to Livingston, and when the Navy Department had incurred an expense of over \$100,000 in search for the survivors of the Polaris in arctic waters. The Committee on Claims unanimously reported the bill, granting the old man \$5,000, and the House after a long debate, almost unanimously voted the sum named. The facts, as above set forth, were all proved by incontestible evidence, and the State of Himois petitioned Congress in favor of the claim. Probable Startling Revelations of Fraud in the Indian Bureau-Exaggeration

of the Number of Indians in the West. Judge Loughridge, of the House Committee on Appropriations, charged with the investigation of matters connected with the preparation of the In dian Appropriation bill, visited the Indian Office morning and spent several hours in obtaining additional information bearing upon the perplexing question of appropriations been only after great delay that he has succeeded in obtaining the Commissioner's report, and he has not yet received those of the Superin tendent. His suspicions are somewhat excited respecting the unusual reticence of the Commis sioner and the embarrassments placed in the way of securing a thorough knowledge of the present system of Indian administration. Not satisfied with his sources of information, he has succeeded in procuring some singular revelations from other quarters, and, on this bases, the opinion that the Indian Office has been grossly deceived by its agents in the Indian country, or eise has wiliully misrepresented the facts. It is believed that the number of Indians upon which the estimates are based is greatly exaggerated, and in this belief Judge Loughridge was led to make the reduction of \$1,500,000, which he proposes to recommend to the committee. For instance, he has learned from trustworthy sources that the Indians between the Rocky Mountains and the Sterra Nevadas, put down in the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as numbering nearly 27,000, actually number but 10,000. Though this is a greater disparity than would hold throughout, there is no doubt in the mind of the committee that there is an over estimate of about one-third of the num

Microscopical Economy-Shall Newspape Postage Be Prepaid !-Boutwell's Bill

As to Estimates of Departments. Microscopical economy began to-day in the fold-ing room of the Senate. One-half of the force heretofore employed were discharged and the retaine were put on half time. The aristocratic clerks at the north end of the Capitol are working out their daily existence with lear and trembling.

The sub committee of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, has under serious consideration the machinery to be provided for in the bill requiring the prepayment of newspaper postage. The Postmaster General, it will be remembered, in his last report set forth that the revenue from this source could be trebled by requiring the postage on papers sent to subscribers to be provided for at the responsibility of the pub Whether this shall be done by affixing stamps, or by amdavits covering the circulation of the papers through the malls every quarter, the littee are undecided. The views of the lead-

ing papers will facilitate the sub-committee in abors, and it is expected by them the HERALD will lead off, as the committee look to it for guid

The Finance Committee of the Senate met this morning, and had up for consideration Mr. Boutwell's bill in regard to estimates of expenses in the departments, The bill is quite lengthy, and was not gone through with. No action was had,

but the matter will be taken up at once. Officials of the Treasury Department Aghast at the Thought of Reduction.

The Committee on Appropriations is still looking in every direction with a view to economize. Today all the Auditors of the Treasury Department and the Commissioner of Customs were heard with reference to the present condition of the work in their respective bureaus, the clerical force employed and how it compares with the number employed prior to the war. Most of these officials took the ground that to reduce the clerical force their offices would tend to destroy the efficiency of the public service. Ex-Judge Martin, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, indicated that in view of the increase of business pertaining to his bureau, he would be constrained at an early day to recommend an increase of at least twenty additional clerks. Mr. Ela, Fifth Auditor, on being interrogated, said the committee could reduce his force to the extent of one female copyist, but no more, without crippling the public service. Loss of Revenue Caused by Reduction of Abolition of Duties Last Year.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to th House, in compliance with their resolution, a communication containing a statement of duties levied and paid on all the goods, wares and merchandise specified and provided for in the second section of the act of June 6, 1872, to reduce the duties on imports, &c., which were collected under that act during the year from August 11, 1872, to August 1, 1873, and also the amount of tles that would have been levied under the law prior to said June, 1872, upon the goods, wares and merchandise aforesaid, if said act had not been passed. The communication shows the total amount of said ten per cent reduction to be \$8.652,932. The reduction was on cotton, wool, iron, steel, and other metals, paper and manufactures of paper, with the exception of unsized printing paper, books and other printed matter; all manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha and straw, olicloth, glass and glassware, unwrought pipe clay, fine clay, fuller's earth, leather; all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather, except gloves and mittens; licorice

Commissioner Davenport in Advocacy of Reform in Registration and in Naturalization.

United States Commissioner Davenport, of New fork city, was heard by the House Judiciary Committee to-day in advocacy of a bill recently intro-duced in the House looking to a reform in the registration of voters and the naturalization of foreigners. He made a statement as an argument in lavor of reform, that by virtue of his official position he has come into possession of the fact that in 1868—just prior to an election-two courts in the city of New York, in thirteen days, issued naturalization papers for 37,000 applicants, which were duly recorded; that in addition 27,000 were naturalized, the majority of whom voted but cannot be traced. Blanks for the latter number went into the courts, but no record was made of them. He held that the law was too general in regard to the subject of naturalization as it now exists, and advocated strict safeguards for the protection of the people and the mandatory keeping of such records as would show at all times the actual transactions of a court of record in the issuance of naturaliza-Punishment for the Defrauding of

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill, the main features of which make it a penal offence to cheat or defraud an Indian or to fraudulently obtain his signature or mark to a receipt for money which has not been fully explained to him. The bill generally has the effect of protecting the Indians from swindling agents, contractors, &c., who have heretofor

grown rich at their expense. Bill to Form a New Judicial District of

the Western Countles of New York.
Mi. Tremain, of the House Judiciary Committee,
will shortly report a bill to divide the Northern
district of New York. The present Northern district was established in 1813. It then contained 700,000 inhabitants; now it contains 2,300,000 people, and embraces four-fliths of the area of the State of New York, having a frontier boundary on Canada of 500 miles. The number of cases pending in that Court the past year was over 400 where the United States was a party. In the four District Courts within the great States of Ohio and Michigan there were but 311, showing difference of nearly 100 in favor of the Northern district of New York. The division is believed to be in the interest of economy. because the district is now so large that great expense attends the transportation of witnesses from remote parts to the places where the courts are held. The bill passed the House toward the close of the Forty-first Congress, but failed in the Senate for lack of time. It provides that the present Northern district of New York shall hereafter embrace only the counties of Caynga, Tompkins and Tioga, and the several counties of the State of New York lying westerly of said counties, and is to be called the "Western district." The residue of the State, not included in the Eastern and Southern districts, is made a new district, and is called the Northern district. Judge Hall, who is the present District Judge, has written a letter to the Judiciary Committee, urging the change to be made, as has also Judge Woodruff. The change will make one additional appointment.

Consultation Regarding the Civil Service in Cabinet Meeting.

Several of the members of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners were present at the Cabinet session to-day, and consulted with the Presiden and heads of departments regarding the civil service. Other than this there were no matters of interest before the Cabinet.

Important Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :- Charles A. Tweed, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; John G. Boyle, to be Attor ney of the United States for the Eastern district of Texas; Harrison Osborn, to be pension agent at Baltimore, Manuel Francisco Monteiro to be Consul of the United States at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands; Newton Crane, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Manchester.

New York's Gift to the National Govern ment-The Statue of George Clinton. The President to-day transmitted to Congress a opy of a communication from the Governor of New York, in which it is announced that, in accordance with the invitation of Congress as expressed in the act of 1864, that State now presents for their acceptance a bronze statue of George Clinton, deceased, one of its distinguished zens. The other statue authorized by the State of New York is that of Robert W. Livingston, to be placed, with like contributions from other

States, in the old Hall of the House of Representa-The Herald as the Congressman's Gospel. A forcible illustration of the usefulness of the general information and statistics furnished by the HERALD occurred during the debate in the Senate to-day on the new Bankruptcy bill, when allusion was made by Senator Thurman to the great num-ber of creditors of the Buchu banking establishment of Jay Cooke & Co., in connection with the amendment offered by Senator Ingalls. Senator Buckingham remarked that according to the New YORK HERALD the number was nearly 4,000. Senator Thurman accepted the authority, and proceeded to elaborate his argument on this state-

The Reporting of Congressional Proceedings. The Senate bas contracted, through its Committee on Printing, with Mr. Dennis F. Murphy, to report the debates and proceedings of the Senate, in the present Congress, from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1875, for \$42,006, he engaging and paying all assistants. The House has made a similar con-tract, with its five official, reporters, for the same time and at the same sum.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Shower of Quick Transit Bills.

Resolutions Concerning the Street Cleaning Bureau.

Projected Consolidation of New York and Brooklyn.

A VIRTUOUS JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1874. Though a month has elapsed since this Legislaabled there is little to show for the time and the talk expended. A few bills of little particular importance have been passed but no question of any gravity has yet been handled. Per-naps the people would never feel the privation if the Legislature just now adjourned sine die. The longer it remains in session the greater the growth of artificial wants that legislation would alone appear capable of satisfying. The shower of rapid transit and railroad bills increases with the hour. They lie in committee thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, and, like the leaves, it is to be hoped the most of them may lie and moulder and be utterly forgotten. It is perfectly singular the extent of misused brains illustrated in the series of quick transit schemes cast in upon the bewildered minds of the Assembly. One practicable, sensible plan out of a score of visionary ones is all the explorer may hope to discover. This is not the worst of it. In all these schemes there is a sinister, if not a dishenest, purpose. The interest and convenience of the community of New York city is the last thing consulted. Here are

EIGHT BILLS FOR A RAILROAD through Forty-second street. Did ever a respectable thoroughfare deserve so cruel an infliction? What do they all mean? Are they honest? Does the city stand in need of them? There is a vulgar class of people in the political working world called "strikers," and whoever understands what they are like will appreciate that character of a railroad bill which is introduced here without a dime or a decent name to support it. These bills may be termed "strikers," and perhaps the phrase will apply to seven at least of the schemes which long ago were chartered by the Legislature and have never been heard from since. The Gilbert Elevated road has been on paper a considerable time, and prior to the opening of each Legislature the enterprising projectors set half a dozen men to work to give assurance they are still in the land of the living and that some time before the sound of Gabriel's horn they may astonish New Yorkers with the apparition of a quick transit line 'twixt earth and heaven. The Third avenue quick transit project is at present the most prom ment amid the mass of other designs upon the

quick transit project is at present the most prominent amid the mass of other designs upon the public highways of New York. It has had a hearing already from one of its supporters, Colonel Spencer, nut it will have a wider hearing from the public before long.

THE THERD AVENUE QUICK TRANSIT line is a humbug on its face, for it is nothing but the scheme of the rich corporation that owns the Third avenue street railrond and that seeks a charter—a virtual gift of that great artery of the city—in order that it may shut out any genuine enterprise toward rapid intercommunication which may herea ter be undertaken.

The idea of the Herald, partly embraced in the bill introduced by Mr. Eastman, is receiving serious attention from the earnest and honest minds of the Legislature, and, as I am satisfied some plan of rapid transit for New York is in the intentions of both Senate and Assembly, it will only be a question as to whether a right regard for the people's interest prevails to secure the passage of a bill that will place this most important measure in the hands of the city authorities. With the experience of the half dozen chartered

RALIROADS ON PAPER, and which are apt to remain on paper till doomsday, it is folly and waste of time for this Legislature to consider any more such plans as are daily thrown in upon it without capital to back them up and without any special feature of practicability and convenience to recommend them.

A LITTLE BUSINESS DOING.

To-day the Assembly endured a spasm of business. A few important bills and resolutions were not the transition of the effect that, owing to the many charges which appeared in the press of the city against the Street Cleaning Bureau—its want of efficiency and its alleged corruption—a committee be appointed to institute an investigation and report to the Legislature. Mr. Blumenthal, in supporting his resolution, said that the New York Hexald contained in its local columns ample information to sustain the allegation that the Street Cleaning Bureau of New York had ne ceive by any means an equivalent for the \$1,000,000 annually paid the Street Cleaning Bureau. Mr. Spencer, with his customary vehemence, objected to the preamble of the resolution, on the ground that it committed the House to an expression of opinion about the Street Cleaning Bureau which it had no proofs to sustain. Mr. Blumenthal, in reply, justified the allegations contained in the preamble, and in the course of his remarks made use of the startling statement that one of the Commissioners, through means of the recuse soil collected from the streets of the city, had converted a number of water lots into solid level land for his own use an benefit. After a triding amendment the resolution

was adopted.
"STILL HARPING ON MY DARTER." "STILL HARPING ON MY DARTER."
Later on came another resolution, offered by
Mr. Deane, which, combined with that of Blumenthal, should be calculated to make the Police
Commissioners feel as if they were steeped in hot
water up to the chin. It was as follows:—

water up to the chin. It was as follows:—
Whereas the press of New York has for some time past contained daily references to mismanagement and corrupt practices in the administration of the affairs of the Police Department results, and whereas sand charges, so publicly preferred, would warrant a prompt investigation, therefore be it. Resolved, That the Standing Committee on the Affairs of Cities of this House, or a sub-committee thereof, are re hereby directed to proceed to the city of New York and make a full investigation into the management of sald Police Department and report the result of said investigation to this House, with such recommendations as may to them seem proper, and that said committee or sub-committee have power to send for persons and pauers.

paiers.

The resolution was tabled.

THE REDEMPTION OF WORTH STREET.

Mr. Kirk introduced a timely and much desired bill for the improvement of Worth street, from Broadway to Chatham. For four years this thoroughiare, running through the heart of the city's ulcer, the Five Points, has been nothing more than a dumping ground for all the fifth of the neighborhood, and seriously demanded grading and purifying.

rying.

A correction.

A typographical omission made it appear in yesterday's letter that senator Coe, in place of Senator Cole, introduced the resolution relative to taking notice of the claim of Walter S. Pinckney to the seat of Hugh Moore, from the Eighth Senatorial

Some time since a bill was introduced in the senate reducing the fees of the Sheriff of New York. It was referred to the appropriate committee and appears to have gone asleep there. The bill which came in yesterday in the Assembly has a directly opposite aim, and purposes to double the revenue attaching to the office.

CONSOLIDATION OF CITIES.

The following bill will shortly be introduced, though it wears a certain Utopian complexion at this moment:— THE SHERIFF'S FEES.

this moment:—

An act to provide for the appointment of a board of municipal commissioners to consider and report a charter or suitable plan of government for the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the nive towns of Kings county under one municipal government, the whole to be called the city of New York SECTION 1.—The Governor is hereby authorized and reapired to appoint, on or before the third Tuesday in April, 1874, twenty commissioners, ten of whom shall be residents of the city and county of New York and ten residents of the county of Rings, who, together with the Mayor of the city of New York and the Mayor of the city of New York and the Mayor of the city of New York and the Mayor of the city of Section 1875.

of Brooklyn, shall be known as the Municipal Commissioners, and who shall perform the duties hereinatter provided.

SEC, 2.—The Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, shall, at the first meeting of such board, administer the constitutional oath of office to each Commissioner so appointed as atoresaid.

SEC, 3.—It shall be the duty of such Board, or a majority thereof, to devise, consider and prepare a plan of municipal government which, in the judgment of such Board or a majority thereof, to devise, consider and prepare a plan of municipal government which, in the judgment of such board or a majority thereof, shall be made and applicable to the city of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the five towns in the county of Kings under one municipal government, the whole to be called the city of New York.

SEC, 4.—It shall be the duty of such Board to hold its first meeting on the third Tuesday of May, 15t4, at twelve o'clock M., in the city of New York, at such place as shall be previously designated by the Mayor of New York in a notice to be sent by such Mayor to each of such Commissioners to days before such meeting.

SEC, 4.—It shall be the duty of such Board to proceed diligently with all be the duty of such Board to proceed diligently with all be the duty of such Board to proceed diligently with the stand business named un section 3 of the act and to complete, and to report to the Governor of such Board or a majority thereof shall be best adapted to secure the nurpose of the first of the safe part of t

more than \$500, such payments, together with the proper and necessary expenses of such board for clerk hire, printing, rent, stationery and other necessary purposes incurred in the prosecution of its said duties, shall be provided for and paid equally by the Supervisors of the county of New York and the county of Kings, as the same shall be certified by the said dwyors of said cities.

county of New York and the county of Kings, as the same shall be certified by the said Mayors of said cities.

A SEVERELY VIRTUOUS COMMITTER.

It would seem that the Judiciary Committee of the senate is determined to pursue its "daverse" way in relation to all bills which have the slightest suspicious look about them, which it began last week. The opposition the committee has so far manifested to bills of a character, which even some of the self-sufficient lawyers in the Senate have deemed worthy of their highest consideration and respect, is said to be prompted by Senator Robertson, but there are those who believe that this sudden fit of virtue on the part of the committee is only a ruse to cover up favorable reports hereafter to be made as to oills which ought in reality to be buried out of sight the moment after they are introduced. It is an oid trick of committees of both houses, who know at the beginning of the session that it is to be their lot to decide, so far as a report is concerned, the fate of measures backed up by railroad corporations for their own profit and benefit, to begin the session with a grand display of honest purpose. They think, in fact, that by continually making adverse reports as to bills of small, or at best minor, importance as compared to measures which in the latter portion of it, when the lobby is the most active, to get up a first class

sa to utils of small, or at best minor, importance as compared to measures which in the latter portion of it, when the lobby is the most active, to get up a first class

REFUTATION FOR INCORRUPTIBILITY, and thus easily deceive the general-public into the belief when they do recommend a questionable bill that it is a very good one. They act on the policy, probably, that it is only necessary to give a dog a good name to have everybody praise him, to revers an old truism. It is to be hoped that the Senate Judiciary Committee this session is not to follow on the old beaten track, and that it is really in earnest in cutting right and left in its dealings with the bills already laid before them. Senator Robertson owes it to himself, now that he has set the wheel in motion, to keep it going and not allow the wire-pullers of the third house to get through his committees during the next two or three months bills ten times more objectionable than the worst of those it has already knocked in the head. To-day the committee reported adversely the bill giving the Mayor of New York the power to appoint an undefined number of public watchmen. The bill, it may be said, is an old customer. While it would, if made a law, have injured the merchants generally in depriving them of their old and well fried private watchmen, it would at the same time have placed in the hands of the pointicians

An Additional Force of Handers on to "work the wards," instead or watching theves and burglars at night time. Strange to say, this same bill was last year introduced by a democrat when a bargain was understood to exist between certain parties in this city of different politics, whereby the patronage created by the bill was to be equally distributed. This time the real men at the back of it were republicans alone—giving rise to the suspicion that another nice little bargain had been entered into by somebody this year for the benefit of a set of nobodies. It is time the hypocratical practice was stopped, and as it has prevailed heretofore more or

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1874. Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition of the cititens of New York for the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation,

REPORTED ADVERSELY to the bill for the better protection of shipping in

the port of New York. Agreed to. Mr. Wood, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably to the appropriation for the con-tinuation of work on the new Capitol Buildiag. Mr. Jacobs moved to refer this bill to the first Committee of the Whole, as the men should be put

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. BOOTH-To unite the Church of the Pil-grims and the Second Presbyterian Church of

Harlem.

Harlem.

Hy Mr. Lord—For a bridge over the Brie Canal on Goodman street, Rochester.

By Mr. Nelerac—Relative to railroad commissioners, directing that such officers shall be in no way connected with the companies.

By Mr. Johnson—To regulate freight on railroads.

By Mr. Bradley—To ratify and confirm certain acts of the County Judge of Steuben county; also appointing commissioners to invest in bonds of the Rochester, Hornellsville and Pine Creek Railroad Company.

road Company.

By Mr. Dow-To amend the law relating to

highways.

By Mr. Ganson—To provide for the recovery of damages sustained by reason of defective highways, bridges, public streets and structures thereon.

By Mr. Coe—Relative to the Brooklyn Trust Com-

pany, allowing a reduction of the capital stock to the value or the property and effects. By Mr. JACOBS-Relative to cemetery corpora-tions; also, relative to the duties of the Surrogate

tons; also, relative to the duties of the Surrogate of Kings county.

By Mr. Bradley—Providing that wherever any County Treasurer shall have received any moneys or securities, heid for the benefit of any person pursuant to the order of any Court, such County Treasurer shall pay over the same to the person named in the order of the Court.

By Mr. Parmenter—Providing that Surrogates be allowed to permit executors or administrators to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of their testator, when it is found that the personal estate of the testator is insufficient to pay his debts.

Mr. Johnson's bill provides that no railroad company doing business in this State shall from and after the passage of this act charge, collect or recover a larger sum or amount for the transportation of freight over a part of their road than they charge for the transportation of freight over a part of their road than they charge for the transportation of freight a short distance than they charge for transporting the same a longer distance. One hundred dollars fine is the penalty for every violation of the same.

The bill amending the charter of Lansingburg.

The bill amending the charter of Lansingburg, Mr. Woon called up his resolution for a daily session of the Senate from eleven to two o'clock.
Mr. JOHNSON moved to lay the same on the table.
Lost—Yeas 9, nays 18.

Mr. Woodin moved to amend by excepting Sundays.
The amendment was accepted and the resolution

adopted. Yeas 26, nays 4.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill appropriating \$100,000 for continuing the

Mr. LORD favored making the appropriation

Mr. Lowb favored making the appropriation \$200,000.

Mr. Ganson asked if the bill under consideration was constitutional. The money was not in the treasury, and must be borrowed by the Comptroller. The question is one of great interest, and he thought the bill was in direct violation of section 10, article 7 of the constitution.

Mr. Gross differed with the gentleman as to the sonstruction of the section, and held that the bill was entirely within the spirit of the constitution. Mr. Wood said he did not like the kind of legislation proposed by this bill, but could find nothing in the constitution to conflict with its passage.

Mr. Lowb moved to make the appropriation \$200,000, instead of \$100,000, as in the bill. Lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. By unanimous consent the Senate then passed the bill, and directed that it be sent to the Assembly immediately.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1874. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Mackey-To amend the Apprentice law. By Mr. C. S. SPENCER-To provide for the continnance of suits or actions. It gives the right to representatives of deceased persons to continue

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL-To charter the Salt Water Supply Company of New York.

By Mr. Kirk-To improve Worth street, New

By Mr. Kirk—To improve Worth street, New York, from Broadway to Chatham street, BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the Revised Statutes relating to the disability of a surrogate from acting in certain cases.

Also to amend the act to authorize corporations to change their names.

Also adverse to the bill providing for the safe keeping of papers and records in surrogates' offices. Agreed to.

Also adverse to the bill for the relief of married women possessed of separate estates. Agreed to.

Also adverse to the bill relative to the sale of real estate. Agreed to,

Also a bill for the consideration of the House relative to the publication of notices of election.

Mr. Blumenthal called up his resolution to effect an

Mr. BLUMENTHAL called up his resolute effect an improvement in Street Cleaning in New York. He sustained the adoption

resolution, saying it was universally demanded by the citizens of New York, and proceeded to say that, while he had no charges of neglect to make against the Police Department, yet he did think it proper to give heed and attention to the desires and wishes of the people.

Mr. C. S. Spencer had no objection to the resolution calling for an investigation, but he was opposed to the preamble, which made grave charges against the Police Department, which, he said, was not biamable at all. He moved to strike out the preamble, and would also move to amend so, as to provide that if the work could be better done by the Board of Health that the duty be given to that body.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL said he was prepared to declare that the Street Cleaning Department was grossly mismanaged, and that there were neglect and corruption in it. He, therefore, believed this House was justified in declaring, as this preamble declared, that there is mismanagement in this department. He insisted that it was the duty of this House to make the declaration.

Mr. C. S. Spences did not want to be misapprehended. He did not object to the investigation, but he did object to declaring this commission to be guilty and then propose to make an investigation. This, he said, was wrong. He protested against charging these men with wrong before the investigation is made.

Mr. Werd moved to amend the preamble by inserting the words "whereas it is alleged."

Mr. C. S. Spences said that was fair and proper and he would agree to it.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL also said he had no objection to the amendment. He did not see as it is sessened the declaration in the least, as it said "the management was charged."

The Centennial Centennial Centennia was charged."

The centent of Commissioners to represent the state at

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

A brief debate ensued, in which it was thought to be present the state at

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A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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MILITARY CLAIMS.

Mr. BATCHELLER reported a bill providing for paying the claim of the Fifth regiment, National Guard; also of the Seventy-first regiment; also of the Ninth regiment; also to facilitate the construction of a railroad to Lake Champian from Malone, BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the construction and maintenance of four additional swimming baths in the city of New York.

Authorizing the formation of associations to procure camp grounds for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The concurrent resolution to

Church.

The concurrent resolution to

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION

so as to fund the canal debt was announced for a third reading, but Messrs. Weed and Alvord stated that they wished to discuss it, and as it had been so amended as to raise a question concerning it in the New York Chamber of Commerce, it was laid aside on motion of Mr. Husted, who was at first in savor of putting it on its final passage.

Owing to the thinness of the House, the order of passing bills was laid on the table and the House went into committee on bills on general orders.

The following were ordered to

A THIRD READING,

If not otherwise stated:—

To incorporate the Brooklyn Slient Safety Railroad Company, to run from Brooklyn to Wood Haven, Queen's county.

To compel persons using copartnership names to record the names of the individual members thereof, with their places of residence.

Mr. Wachner moved to strike out the first section, and made the following points against the bill:—

First—That the bill is not applicable to temporary partnership.

Second—That it subjects innocent parties to

rary partnership.

Second—That it subjects innocent parties to great trouble in defending suits brought against.

great trouble in defending suits brought against them.

Third—That it places the credit of such parties at the disposal of irresponsible parties, who may slander the community and escape responsibility.

Fourth—It alters the rules of evidence, throwing practically on the party whose name appears in the certificate, perhaps without his authority, the onus of proving that he was not a partner.

Mr. Alvoub said he wished to discuss the bill, and moved that the committee report progress.

Agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered the following

Agreed to.

Mr. Davis offered the following
RESOLUTION,

which was adopted:—
Resolved, That the State Engineer and Surveyor
be and he is hereby requested to furnish this House,
at his earliest convenience, the names of all subordinate Assistant Engineers now in the employment of his department, the service or work to
which each is assigned, with the per diem pay of
each respectively. Also the names of the laborers
in the employment of the Engineer Department,
where assigned to duty and the per diem pay of
each respectively.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General, in answer to the House,
sent in a communication, stating that he found in
the concurrent resolution to amend article 17 the
Black River Canal standing on the same footing
with the other canals. How it came there he cannot say. As to whether the gross receipts of the
canals can be devoted to the reparation of any one
canal under the proposed amendment, he says
he does not find anything in the said amendment,
in reference to what the gross receipts of the
canals may or may not be appropriated. But, he
says, there would be a practical difficulty in the
way of appropriating the gross receipts to the
reparation of any one canal.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

OBITUARY.

Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild. A cable telegram from London, under date of resterday, the 6th inst., reports as follows:-Baron Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, a member of the banking firm of Rothschild & Co., died today."

SKETCH OF BARON M. A. DE ROTHSCHILD. Mayer Amschel de Rothschild was the fourth son of the late Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, by his wife Hannah, the third daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen, a London merchant. Baron M. A. de Rothschild was born in 1818 and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In politics he was an independent liberal and in favor of the ballot. He was elected member of Parliament Rothschild & Co. The geath of the representative of the great London banking house cannot tail to call to mind the remarkable and interesting history of the Rothschilds-a name which in the fluancial world is more potent than that of the most influential and powerful monarch on the face of the earth. Their name is spoken everywhere; their wealth is proverbial; their prosperity has run into simile. Their commercial connections embrace the globe. Still a century ago the name of the Rothschild had not been heard on the Exchanges of Europe. Springing up from obscurity, almost poverty, the great ancestor of the house arrived at a position which made him the guest and friend of kings and emperors, the help of governments and the benefactor of peoples. Raising himself, not by any of those fortuitous circumstances or lucky accidents which not unfrequently occar in a lifetime, he steadily and honestly worked on until at length a goal was reached, almost unexampled in the history of the world. Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, father of the subject of this brief sketch, was said to surpass all his brothers in commercial genius. He commenced his career in Manchester. England, as a money lender, with less than \$500, the cotton interest being then in its infancy there. At the end of five years he had \$1,000,000, and with this sum he went to London, where he speedily won his place in the world's capital. When James Rothschild, chief of the Paris branch, married his own niece, Nathan conceived the idea of perpetuating the name and power of the house by such consanguineous connections, common from the earliest time with Hebrew families. With this view he called, in 1836, a congress of the members of the household at Frankfort to consider the question. They all favored it, and, as an introduction to the settled connubial policy, Nathan's eldest son Lionel was united to his coustn Charlotte, the eldest daughter of Charles Rothschild. Nathan was overjoyed at the adoption of his matrimonial system; but on the day of the nuptials he took ill, and died in less than six weeks, in the flitt-ninth year of his age. He was said to have left between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Lionel de Rothschild, now sixty-five years of age, has been since his father's decease at the head of most influential and powerful monarch on the face. of the earth. Their name is spoken everywhere:

The death at Paris, at the age of seventy-nine years, is announced of M. De Brumend, formerly Minister of France in Brazil, a diplomatist who en-loyed an excellent reputation for talent and can-

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

The Aldermanic committee which is at present making an investigation into matters at the Potter's Field have decided, in view of the fact that it was reported that Grand Master French, whose death was the cause of the investigation, died of delirium tremens. The committee wants to findout if the dead gentieman was of intemperate habits, and whether it would not have been an habits, and whether it would not have been an easy matter to have notified his friends of his condition. The committee betieve that French's death was not the result of intemperance at all.

The Mayor, Comptroller Green and Dexter A. Hawkins were together yesterday afternoon for some time. The object of the meeting had reference, it is believed, to the case before the Court of Appeals regarding the powers of the Board of Supervisors as an auditing board.

Sheriff Conner will to-day levy on the property of the sureties of Thomas Coman and Harry Genet, who have fied from justice. Yesterday the executions in the cases were issued on the forfeited recognizances, and were sent to the Sheriff for action.